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volume than the vision of the seer, the pæon of the poet, the alchemy of the lover of men. And yet not more elusive and no less practical than life itself, the author shows love proving itself to be the most potently practical, everywhere applicable, definitely organizable, and socially effective force, natural to and at the command of mankind. To give this force its political, economic and religious organization, utility and supremacy is the divine prerogative of "Man, The Social Creator."

What such a single seer senses will become experience and history to more and more of us, as our social and moral evolution progresses. For it promises to fulfill his hope, "To be consummated by the discovery of love in something of the way heat, light and electricity have been recently discovered and applied. Men are at last becoming conscious of love—till now a blind force. Love has been one of the arts, it is now passing into the domain of conscious science. Men are learning its laws, and, from that knowledge, are endowing themselves with the conscious creative power, with which they can guide it to new uses and into new combinations. They see that they may rest in their scientific ability to predict and compel results, instead of having as before, to wait to stumble into it. Just before us are as great inventions, discoveries, prosperity, growth, happiness, in the moral domain of this social force, as have lately come to us in the material domain of mechanical force."

In such sublime confidence this true knight errant of social democracy fell on the field of his chivalric loyalty to fellow-men, darkened by no doubt of the triumph of the people's cause. With keen discernment into his heart's tragedy, Miss Jane Addams and Miss Anne Withington, to whom we owe the skilful editing of the volume, have placed on the title page under the author's name these words of his: "It is pleasant to see before others what is coming, but it is hard to wait until enough of the others see it to make the coming possible."

GRAHAM TAYLOR.

*Chicago Commons.*

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**Rose, J. Holland.** *The Development of the European Nations, 1870-1900.*

Two vols., pp. 376 and 363. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Under this promising, but altogether too inclusive and ambitious title, Mr. Rose, who is well known as an authority on the Napoleonic Era, offers an interesting account of a number of the larger movements of recent European history. The special subjects or historic episodes included by the author in the first volume are the Franco-German war, the founding and organizing of the French Republic, the German Empire, and the Eastern Question, including a survey of the internal conditions in Russia; in the second volume the Triple and Dual Alliances, and the Powers in Asia and Africa. From this it will readily appear that the work falls very far short of its title. It is chiefly the subjects of international interest that have attracted the author; many fundamental features of European national development are

either disregarded altogether or, if introduced, are accorded only incidental treatment. Yet the work, both judging from the title and the preface, bears no suggestion of any such limitations. Not only is the economic and social progress in the different countries neglected entirely, but there is very little to be found on the political side. What is still worse, is that many of the countries are entirely omitted except so far as their names have found their way into the index, because they appear incidentally in the text in connection with one or other of the above-mentioned topics. Italy, for example, does not receive any mention except in this way; on page 105, following, in which the occupation of Rome is described. Austria-Hungary does not appear at all, according to the index, though there is an occasional reference to Austria when Austria-Hungary is plainly meant.

These examples will suffice to illustrate how far this work by Mr. Rose comes from meeting the expectations aroused by his title, and indeed how inexcusably inaccurate it is. It is not the function of the reviewer to suggest suitable titles, but some titles embodying a series of historical essays on France and Germany from 1870 to 1900, the Balkan situation, and Asia and Africa, could surely be evolved which would more adequately express the content of the work. It should, moreover, bring out the fact that it is with the international relations that the author principally occupies himself, especially those in which Great Britain is vitally interested.

Besides the criticism of this feature of the volumes, there is something to be said on the subject of the work already done on the period of European history from 1870 to 1900. All work on this period must, for many years to come, bear the stamp of "pioneer" work, but why Mr. Rose should regard his as pre-eminently so, when more detailed work is to be found in this field in the last volume of Lavissee and Rambaud's *Histoire Général*, and in Professor Andrews's *Contemporary History*, both painstaking and several times as extensive as "The Development of the European Nations." Significant, too, is the fact that the authorities found in the footnotes are too frequently not of a primary character. Taking a few of these at random, we find: Cesaresco, *The Liberation of Italy*; Busch, *Our Chancellor*; Sybel, *Die Begründung des Deutschen Reiches*; Bismarck's *Reminiscences*; *Memoirs of Count Beust*; *Souvenirs Militaires*, by Lebrun; Seignobos, *Political History of Contemporary Europe*; Odysseus, *Turkey in Europe*; and Olivier, *L'Empire Libéral*. These are excellent in their place, but the advocate of contemporary history would have a sad case indeed if he rested it on secondary authorities, memoirs and reminiscences. The latter not being primary sources of any consequence except under the most careful discrimination in their use. Even pioneer work demands more of the flavor given by a larger proportion of citations, such as *Parliamentary Papers, Turkey No. 6* (1877). (p. 209); *Hertslet, IV.*, p. 2625, p. 225, *The Morning Advertiser* for September 23, 1886, etc.

These strictures are not made with a desire to be hypercritical, but rather with a feeling that Mr. Rose should and could have done so much better by contemporary history, whose cause he champions and on which he

is so well qualified to write. As essays, these volumes, apart from certain evidence of haste, would hold a high place; as serious history they do not appear, to the present writer, at least, to attain to the standard of historical writing set by Mr. Rose in his other work, nor indeed that reached by other work in the same field.

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Ward, Lester F. *Applied Sociology*. Pp. xviii, 384. Price, \$2.50. Boston and New York: Ginn & Co., 1906.

When the history of the development of the science of Sociology in America is written the name of Lester F. Ward will stand at the head of those men who have contributed to the development. He is first not merely in time (although his *Dynamic Sociology*, 1883, was the first American volume containing sociology in its title), but likewise because of the comprehensive system he has evolved.

It is fair to assume, irrespective of what future work Dr. Ward may do, that "*Applied Sociology*" marks the culmination of his system. It is interesting therefore to note that in this volume, as well as in preceding ones, the fundamental part of his philosophy is the belief that the artificial, that is the humanly made, which he calls "achievement," is the key to all social progress. "If there is one respect in which it differs more than in others from rival systems of philosophy it is in its practical character of never losing sight of the end or purpose, nor of the possibilities of conscious effort. It is a reaction against the philosophy of despair that has come to dominate even the most enlightened scientific thought. It aims to point out a remedy for the general paralysis that is creeping over the world, and which a too narrow conception of the law of cosmic evolution serves rather to increase than to diminish. It proclaims the efficacy of effort, provided it is guided by intelligence. It would remove the embargo laid upon human activity by a false interpretation of scientific determinism, and, without having recourse to the equally false conception of a power to will, it insists upon the power to act."

Dr. Ward is perhaps a little bit too pessimistic about present philosophical tendencies. His thought, however, is clear and stimulating. The present volume is much more readable for the average student than "*Pure Sociology*" because of his simpler terminology. Nor does Dr. Ward make any extravagant claims for the development of Sociology, inasmuch as he believes that little progress has been made since "*Dynamic Sociology*" was published. This, however, is possibly truer of Dr. Ward's own philosophy than of that of the world at large.

We find therefore that much of the present volume is an enlargement of parts of his earlier works, with suggested applications. Dr. Ward discusses the relation between pure and applied sociology. He expresses his belief that "*Faire marche*" is a better social motto than "*Laissez faire*." He declares that the highest good demanded by the new ethics is how to secure